1: Burrows--83C (1947-48) Woleaians
116, 225 Ifalik

"The easiest and most favored way of catching turtle is on land at night, when they come ashore to lay their eggs. They leave easily recognizable tracks on the beach. When found on shore, they are turned over on their backs. Then they are helpless and can be dragged at the end of a line or, with manpower enough, carried. Three of the four caught during our stay were taken in this way. The fourth was speared, we were told, by the chief WolpaitIk. How he managed to drive a spear through the shell, or whether he speared the head or a flipper, I was unable to make out. After WolpaitIk had speared it, I was told, another man dived and speared it from beneath. It is said that turtles are sometimes caught by running a noose of rope about the head and one of the fore-flippers. Tom--apparently as much for fun as anything else--once attempted to catch a turtle in the lagoon by riding it ashore. He could not guide it, and as it took him toward deep water, he gave up the attempt."

1: Burrows--83C (1947-48) Woleaians
116, 225, 262, 565 Ifalik

"The most prized of all meat is that of the sea turtle. The people say they are commoner on some of the other islands, notably Lamotrek and Elato, then they are on Ifalik. On some uninhabited islands they are said to abound. During the six months we were there, four of them were taken, to our knowledge; three of these within two or three days, so that they were all cut up and cooked at the same time. Turtle meat is reserved for the clan Kovalū, in which the highest chiefly title is hereditary. Others get it only when this chief deigns to distribute it to them. Except for members of this clan, and the other chiefs, a meal of turtle meat is a rare delight."

2: Damm et al. --125 (1909) 1938 Woleaians
116, 225, 252 Aurupik

If the natives can seize a turtle on shore, they turn it over on its back; in the water they try to throw a snare over its front feet. The back shell is removed by fire.

2; Damm et al. --125 [2] (1909) 1938 Woleaians
116, 223, 225, 252 Aurupik

Birds are caught either with the djóu net, which does not have a diagonal stick, or with snares (núm). There are two varieties of the latter: a) little snares arranged in rows on a wooden stick; b) a noose fastened to a stick. If the natives can seize a turtle on shore, they turn it over on its back; in the water they try to throw a snare over its front feet. The back shell is removed by fire.

4: Krämer--232 (1909) 1937 Woleaians
116, 225 Woleai

Cantova, page 316, tells us about whale (dolphin?) fishing according to the information of a native of Oleai: when a whale enters the lagoon, some canoes immediately paddle to the entrance and attempt to drive the frightened animal into shallow water. The crew jumps out of the boat into the water and spears the fish, and some throw lines around him which are fastened on land. In this manner it is possible to haul the animal ashore. A big banquet is held to celebrate such a catch.

15: U.S. Hydrographic Office--542 1938 Woleaians
116, 161, 225 Olimarao

"There are no permanent inhabitants but natives from Elato Islands come here occasionally to gather tortoise shell."

28: Spiro--40 [2] (1947-48) 1949 Woleaians
116, 843, 225, 373 Ifalik

"If turtle eggs are discovered the people of the district in which they are discovered may not take a light from another person for four days. A pregnant woman and her husband may not eat turtle eggs at all during her pregnancy."